

ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: "Casualty Care and CBR Warfare," chapter 13, pages 13-1 through 13-39.

8-1. What is the first step taken before administration of emergency treatment during a mass casualty?

1. Triage
2. Site assessment
3. Casualty assessment
4. Determine life- threatening injuries

8-2. What is first determined when performing a preliminary casualty assessment?

1. Site assessment
2. Medical supplies needed
3. Transportation required to evacuate patient
4. Determine life- threatening injuries

8-3. The sorting and allocation of treatment to patients is referred to by what term?

1. Emergency treatment
2. Field medicine
3. Triage
4. BCLS

8-4. When transporting a casualty on a litter, in what position are the feet carried?

1. Backward
2. Forward
3. Sideways
4. Reverse

A. Group 1
B. Group 2
C. Group 3
D. Group 4

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-5 THROUGH 8-8, SELECT FROM FIGURE 8-A THE TRIAGE GROUP THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

8-5. Injuries demand surgical attention immediately, after resuscitation, or as soon as practical.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

8-6. Injuries are managed by self-help or buddy care.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

8-7. Hopelessly wounded or dead on arrival.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

8-8. Wounds are so slight they can be managed at a battalion aid station.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

8-9. What type of bleeding is described as oozing?

1. Circulatory
2. Hemorrhage
3. Capillary
4. Arterial

8-10. What type of bleeding is dark red in color and comes from the wound in a steady stream?

1. Venous
2. Arterial
3. Capillary
4. Hemorrhage

Figure 8-A.—Triage groups.

- 8-11. What type of bleeding is bright red in color and spurts each time the heart beats?
1. Venous
 2. Arterial
 3. Capillary
 4. Hemorrhage
- 8-12. What is the purpose of a bandage?
1. To stop the bleeding
 2. To prevent further injury to the wound
 3. To prevent further injury contamination
 4. All of the above
- 8-13. Which of the following steps should be used with direct pressure to help control bleeding?
1. Elevation
 2. Splinting
 3. Tourniquet
 4. Pressure point
- 8-14. What total number of principal pressure points are there on each side of the body?
1. 11
 2. 22
 3. 32
 4. 42

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| <p>A. Superficial temporal artery</p> <p>B. Facial artery</p> <p>C. Carotid artery</p> <p>D. Subclavian artery</p> <p>E. Upper portion of brachial artery</p> <p>F. Lower portion of brachial artery</p> |
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Figure 8-B.—Arterial pressure points.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-15 THROUGH 8-20, SELECT FROM FIGURE 8-B, THE ARTERIAL PRESSURE POINT THAT WILL CONTROL THE AREA OF BLEEDING DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

- 8-15. Bleeding of the cheeks, lips, or chin.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 8-16. Bleeding of the upper part of the arm.
1. D
 2. E
 3. F
 4. B
- 8-17. Bleeding of the scalp.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 8-18. Bleeding of the lower arm.
1. C
 2. E
 3. F
 4. I
- 8-19. Bleeding of the neck.
1. C
 2. D
 3. E
 4. F
- 8-20. Bleeding between the middle of the upper arm and the elbow.
1. C
 2. E
 3. D
 4. A

- A. Radial and ulnar arteries
- B. Iliac artery
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Popliteal artery
- E. Anterior and posterior tibial artery

Figure 8-C.—Arterial pressure points.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-21 THROUGH 8-25, SELECT FROM FIGURE 8-C, THE ARTERIAL PRESSURE POINT THAT WILL CONTROL THE AREA OF BLEEDING DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

- 8-21. Bleeding of the lower leg.
- 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 8-22. Bleeding of the foot.
- 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 8-23. Bleeding of the hand.
- 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. A
 - 4. D
- 8-24. Bleeding at the thigh.
- 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 8-25. For more effective control of bleeding if the iliac artery does not control hemorrhage.
- 1. A
 - 2. D
 - 3. B
 - 4. c
- 8-26. What area of the body, if any, is a tourniquet placed?
- 1. Three inches above the wound
 - 2. Three inches below the wound
 - 3. As close to the wound as possible
 - 4. None of the above
- 8-27. After applying a tourniquet, what information is written on the casualty's forehead?
- 1. TQ-0830
 - 2. M-0830
 - 3. t-0830
 - 4. T-0930
- 8-28. How many inches are the feet elevated for the standard shock position?
- 1. 4 to 6
 - 2. 6 to 12
 - 3. 12 to 15
 - 4. 15 to 20
- 8-29. How often should you examine a splinted part of the body?
- 1. Every 10 minutes
 - 2. Every 20 minutes
 - 3. Every 30 minutes
 - 4. Every 60 minutes
- 8-30. What are the two main types of fractures?
- 1. Fixed and closed
 - 2. Partial and closed
 - 3. Open and closed
 - 4. Greenstick and closed
- 8-31. What type of fracture has an open wound in the tissue where the bone has broken through?
- 1. Compound
 - 2. Closed
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Compound greenstick
- 8-32. What is the most serious part of a sprain?
- 1. Severe pain
 - 2. Ruptured blood vessels
 - 3. Tearing of soft tissue
 - 4. Tearing of supporting ligaments

- 8-33. What type of wound is least likely to become infected?
1. Lacerations
 2. Incisions
 3. Abrasions
 4. Punctures
- 8-34. In what position would you place a casualty with a skull fracture?
1. Trendelenburg
 2. Lying down, head lower than feet
 3. Lying down, head slightly elevated
 4. Lying down, head even with feet
- 8-35. Which of the following treatments should NOT be given to a casualty who has a chest wound?
1. Give plenty of fluids
 2. Administer oxygen
 3. Watch for shock
 4. All of the above
- 8-36. A casualty who has intestines exposed may be more comfortable in what position?
1. Sitting up
 2. Fetal position
 3. Lying on the back with knees flat
 4. Lying on the back with knees drawn up
- 8-37. What is the FIRST step taken in treating a wound?
1. Use direct pressure
 2. Use pressure points
 3. Apply a tourniquet
 4. Elevate the wound
- 8-38. Which of the following measures is performed during a secondary examination?
1. Examination of life threatening injuries
 2. Full-body assessment
 3. Site evaluation
 4. All of the above
- 8-39. What muscle is the best injection site to administer morphine in a mass casualty situation?
1. Thigh
 2. Stomach
 3. Buttock
 4. Back of upper arm
- 8-40. How many hours must pass before you can administer a second syrette of morphine?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 8-41. What part of the circulatory system are intravenous fluids introduced?
1. Capillaries
 2. Artery
 3. Vein
 4. All of the above
- 8-42. An IV solution bag should be raised at least how many inches above a casualty's head?
1. 30
 2. 24
 3. 21
 4. 16
- 8-43. When performing a venipuncture, in what direction is the beveled side of the needle pointing?
1. Up-side down
 2. Side-ways
 3. Down
 4. u p
- 8-44. When performing a venipuncture, what degree angle range should the needle be in relationship to the skin?
1. 5 to 10
 2. 10 to 20
 3. 20 to 25
 4. 25 to 30
- 8-45. Usually, what is the minimum and maximum drops per minute IV solution is administered?
1. 0 to 20
 2. 20 to 40
 3. 40 to 60
 4. 60 to 80
- 8-46. When moving a casualty over rough terrain, how many minutes, if necessary, can you stop an IV drip?
1. 10
 2. 8
 3. 5
 4. 3

- 8-47. What type of card is definitive treatment documented on during combat or mass casualty situations?
1. U.S. Field Medical
 2. U.S. Medical Triage
 3. U.S. Field Triage
 4. U.S. First Aid
- 8-48. As a general rule, first and second-degree burns are regarded as serious when they cover at least what percent of the casualty's body?
1. 10
 2. 15
 3. 20
 4. 25
- 8-49. A seriously burned casualty will have an overwhelming need for which of the following nutrients?
1. Food
 2. Potassium
 3. Starches
 4. Liquids
- 8-50. What condition will a casualty have if he/she is flushed, very dry and hot, pupils constricted and his/her pulse fast and strong?
1. Heat exhaustion
 2. Hypothermia
 3. Heat cramps
 4. Heat stroke
- 8-51. What condition will a casualty have if he/she appears ashen gray, skin is moist and clammy, and skin is cold and the pupils are dilated?
1. Heat exhaustion
 2. Heat stroke
 3. Heat cramps
 4. Hypothermia
- 8-52. What is your main objective when treating a casualty with heat stroke?
1. Reduce fluid intake
 2. Reduce body temperature
 3. Maintain vital signs
 4. Maintain airway
- 8-53. Death will result when the body core temperature approaches what degree Fahrenheit?
1. 90
 2. 85
 3. 83
 4. 80
- 8-54. What degree Fahrenheit is most effective when warming a casualty suffering from hypothermia?
1. 97
 2. 99
 3. 103
 4. 106
- 8-55. What type of stretcher is particularly valuable for transporting injured persons to and from ships?
1. Neil Robertson
 2. Stokes
 3. Army
 4. Navy
- 8-56. What type of stretcher is designed for removing an injured person from engine room spaces?
1. Neil Robertson
 2. Improvised
 3. Stokes
 4. Army
- 8-57. What is the treatment for liquid nerve agents?
1. 3 PAM Cl
 2. M291 skin decon kit
 3. M258A1 skin decon kit
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 8-58. When exposed to nerve agents, how many auto injectors of atropine and 2 PAM Cl are issued?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 8-59. At least how many seconds are auto injectors of atropine or 2 PAM Cl held in the injection sight when administering the antidote?
1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 15
 4. 20

- 8-60. Giving yourself a second set of nerve agent antidote by injection may create what effect?
1. Allergic reaction
 2. Immediate relief
 3. Burning feeling
 4. Overdose
- 8-61. How many sets of nerve agent antidote, if any, will be given to a casualty who has severe signs of nerve agent poisoning?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. None of the above
- 8-62. Blister agents first affect what part of the body?
1. Armpits
 2. Feet
 3. Eyes
 4. All of the above
- 8-63. What maximum period of time may the effects of incapacitating agents last?
1. 6 hours
 2. 8 hours
 3. 1 day
 4. 4 days
- 8-64. Blister agents are usually released in what form?
1. Gas
 2. Solid
 3. Liquid
 4. Frozen
- 8-65. What medication is administered for blood agent exposure?
1. 2 PAM Cl
 2. Amyl nitrate
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. M291 or 258A1 skin decon kit
- 8-66. Biological warfare (BW) agents are detected through which means?
1. Physical senses
 2. Chemical detectors
 3. Laboratory examination
 4. All of the above
- 8-67. What is the first line of defense against BW agents?
1. Immune system
 2. Clothing
 3. 2 PAM Cl
 4. Shoes
- 8-68. Which of the following, if any, are the self-aid measures for diseases caused by BW agents?
1. 2 PAM Cl
 2. Atropine
 3. Amyl nitrite
 4. None of the above
- 8-69. Radiation may be released by what type of particles?
1. Ions
 2. Protons
 3. Radioactive fallout
 4. Radioactive poisons

